THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, August 4, 1807. No. 1089.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion.. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 10th day of August next, the following property, that is to say—

Sixty acres of land, more or less, in Versailles townshlp, on the banks of the Youghiogany river, one mile above M'Kee's-Port, with about eighteen acres cleared and a small cabin thereon, adjoining lands of Samuel Peoples, William Sill and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John M'Mullen.

One hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, situate in Pine township, on the Franklin road, about three and a half miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Samuel M'Cord, Thomas Reed and others, on which is a shingled house and stable, and about thirty-five acres cleared. Seized and taken into execution as the property of John Simpson.

One hundred and seven acres of land, more or less, situate in Versailles township, on the bank of the Monongahela river, about one mile below M'Kees-Port, including the mouth of the Crooked run, adjoining land of John Walker and others, on which is a shingled house and one end of a barn, and about forty-five acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Shearer.

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in North East township, Erie county, being the fourth tract from the New-York state line, bounded on the North by Lake Erie, on the East by land in possession of James Barr, on the South by land in possession of George Lowrey, and on the West by land now or late in possession of Robert Patterson. Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Lowrey.

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in North East township, Erie county, being the third tract from the New-York state line, and the third from the shore of Lake Erie, bounded on the East by land sold to Morret Lowrey and now or late in possession of John Neal, on the South by land settled by Samuel Graham, on the West by land in possession of William Lowrey, and on the North by land in possession of Thomas Sterrett. (Subject to the payment of eighty dollars to the Company, with interest from the contract.) Seized and taken in execution as the property of Robert Lowrey.

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, being part of Lot No. 187, between Front and Water streets, containing on Wood street twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet, on which is erected a frame house one story high—liable and subject to a yearly ground-rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Herd.

Fifty acres of land, more or less, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of George Sills, George Pancake, Patrick Lynch and others. Subject to the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars to Thomas Baird, assignee of Samuel Jones.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Gasper Hessman.

Also a certain piece or parcel of land in Middlesex township, on the waters of Big and Little Connequenessing creek, containing two hundred acres, be the same more or less, adjoining land of Abraham Fryer and William Freeman. Seized and taken in execution as the property of James Carson—And to be sold by

WM. M'CANDLESS, *Shff.*

July 21, 1807.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

Sheriff's Sales.

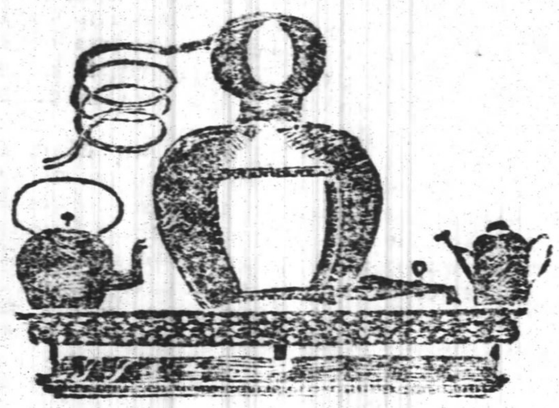
BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 10th day of August next, the following property, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Richard Williams, in a certain triangular lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, and marked on the general plan of said town, No. 400, bounded by Liberty street, Market street and Fifth street. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Richard Williams.

One hundred and forty-eight acres of land, more or less, situate in Plumb township, adjoining lands of John M'Masters, Henry Dinsmore, David Maxwell and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property late of Philip Crinor, deceased, in the hand of James Fulton, executor, and Agness Crinor, executrix, and to be sold by

Wm. M'CANDLESS, Sheriff.

July 23d, 1807.



KNOX & HUBLEY,

COPPER SMITHS & TIN PLATE WORKERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in their new shop, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, near Knox's ferry, where they carry on the different branches, and intend keeping on hand a complete assortment of all kinds of *COPPER & TINWARE*, where those who may please to call, can be supplied with the best ware on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. From their strict attention to business they hope to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Orders will be carefully attended to.

☞ The higest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1807.

Lost, about the 12th of December, 1805, between Knox's ferry, at Pittsburgh, and Andrew Jack's, on the Beaver road, a Pocket Book with a paper cover and tied with a buckskin whang, having in it two Notes given by James Kirker and William Parks payable to Michael Lowry, for Twenty Dollars each, dated the first of April 1800, and payable the 31st March 1807. Any person delivering the said Notes to Mr. Scull, printer, in Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber living near Greersburgh, in Beaver county, shall have Two Dollars Reward paid them.

MICHAEL LOWRY.

21st July, 1807.

GASS'S JOURNAL

IS ready for delivery to subscribers; and *FOR SALE*,

At the Publisher's Book and Stationary Store, on the Diamond, in front of the Public Buildings, in Pittsburgh.

7th July, 1807.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his store from his former stand in Wood street, into his house opposite the Cross Keys, in Wood street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

as usual, for cash or approved of country produce. *JOHN OSBORNE.*

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1807.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, *a quantity of first rate Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrell, manufactured at Mr.* DAVID FURNIER'S *Mills, on the Monongahela River.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1807. tf.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For raising the sum of

THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS,

For defraying the expences of finishing the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

In the Borough of

PITTSBURGH.

1	Prize of 800 Dollars, is		D. 800
2	do.	500	1000
3	do.	250	750
3	do.	200	600
5	do.	150	750
10	do.	100	1000
20	do.	50	1000
25	do.	40	1000
40	do.	20	800
100	do.	10	1000
1000	do.	6	6000
1	First drawn Ticket, blank or prize		100
1	do. do. third day's drawing,		50
1	do. do. fifth do. do.		50
1	Last drawn Ticket do.		100
1213 Prizes, 1787 Blanks.	less than a blank & anda half to a Prize		15000
3000 Tickets at Five Dollars, is			D. 15000

PRIZES will be paid 30 days after the drawing is finished, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favour of the Church.

FROM the rapid sale of the tickets, it is expected the Lottery will commence drawing on the first of September next.

THE advantages of this scheme and the encouragement it holds out to companies and individuals who may feel disposed to be concerned in a number of tickets, the Managers think appear too evident on the face of it to be stated in detail: while the near equality of the blanks and prizes secures the holder of a few tickets, or even of a single one, who for a small sum which he may be able to spare, throws himself in the way of fortune, against the dangers of any material or injurious loss. The members of the Congregation, for whose particular convenience the proceeds of the Lottery are to be expended, and even strangers, who may occasionally be accommodated by the expenditure, the Managers are persuaded, will not make the acquisition of money the sole object of adventuring in it.

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } *Managers.*

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1807.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH.*

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

WHISKEY BOUNCE.

THE subscriber has on hand a few barrels of WHISKEY BOUNCE, for sale, made at Hager's Town, Maryland, which is said by Judges to be of the first quality. Also, a few Keggs of RAPPEE SNUFF.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1807.

JONES & STRICKLAND,

Ship-wrights & Boat Builders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette.

SIR,—So much has been said of my disclosures to the executive, respecting the pretended conspiracy of Col. Burr, and they have recently been brought into notice by the counsel for the prosecution, against him in so extraordinary and unwarrantable a manner, that I think it incumbent on me, to make a few observations on that subject, with a view of removing erroneous impressions which otherwise might prevail with regard to my character.

A few days after my arrival at New-Orleans, in September last, letters were received in town from general Wilkinson, then on Sabine river, stating that hostilities with the Spaniards were unavoidable, that his next letter would bring the details of the first engagement, and that he hoped to give a good account of the *Dons*.

In consequence of this information, which occasioned considerable alarm, about three hundred men were dispatched from New-Orleans, to proceed by land to the Sabine, to reinforce general Wilkinson. Some artillery was sent by water to ascend the Red river for the same purpose, and two gun boats were ordered up the Mississippi, to be ready for an attack on Batton Rouge.

By what *magic* gen. Wilkinson, whose letter in so positive a manner, had announced hostilities as unavoidable, wrought *such* a change in the mind of the Spanish commander, who was at the head of fifteen hundred men, and actually invaded the territory of the United States, as to make him subscribe to terms of accommodation which general Wilkinson has termed most humiliating, and to induce him to retreat twenty leagues beyond the ground in dispute! —this general Wilkinson alone can explain!*—The fact is, that to the astonishment of all the world, such an accommodation suddenly arrived at New-Orleans, where he came, to use his own phrase, "to play the devil."

When in the month of December, I was seized and arrested by order of general Wilkinson, but in the name of the United States, and was forcibly transported, I left New-Orleans under the impression that col. Burr, in consequence of the transmitted information to him of the hostile complexion of affairs on the frontiers, and the supposed certainty of war, might find himself with a large body of volunteers, determined to push on towards Mexico, and whom perhaps it might be difficult to divert from *that* purpose, notwithstanding the unexpected pacific arrangements between the Spanish commander and general Wilkinson.

When I arrived at Charleston, Annapolis, and Washington, all the newspapers represented col. Burr as being at the head of two thousand men, and they were ringing at the same time with reports of his *pretended treason*.

These circumstances occasioned in my mind great indignation, with regard to the reports just mentioned, and great solicitude lest gen. Wilkinson's conduct, and col. Burr's situation might lead to occurrences which col. Bur might deprecate, and which, involuntarily, would put him in the wrong.

I therefore requested an interview with the President of the United States, for two decided objects. 1. To remove from his mind the false impressions which he had received with regard to treason. 2. To endeavor to convince him that the interests of the United States would be best consulted by going to war wiih Spain, and giving countenance to the expedition which col. Burr had planned.

It appeared to me that this step might do some good, could do no harm, and in my situation, ought to be attempted. I saw the President, together with Mr. Madison, and having first when questioned on that point, declared to the former that I had no *personal motives* for this interview, spoke to them to the effect just mentioned.

The day after the interview I received the following note from the President, the original of which, in his *own hand writing* now remains in my possession.

"The communications which doctor Bollman made yesterday to Thomas Jefferson "was certainly interesting; but they were too "much for his memory. From *their complexion and tendency* he presumes that doctor "Bollman would have no objection to commit "them to writing, in all details into which he "went yesterday, and such others as he may "have then omitted. Thomas Jefferson giving "him his word of honor that they never shall "be used against himself, and *that the paper "shall never go out of his hand.*"

"*January* 25, 1807."

* *Urged on this point, Gen. Wilkinson has declared before the grand jury, that after receiving Mr. Swartwout's communications on the Sabine river, he terrified the Spanish commander with an account of an approaching expedition of volunteers, sufficiently strong to crush him, and to march to Mexico in spite of resistance. By this means he made him listen and subscribe to an humiliating accommodation! Thus peace has been preserved* THROUGH *Col. Burr! and the plan of an expedition, justly calculated on events actually impending which would have rendered it* LEGAL *and* LAUDABLE, *has acquired an opposite character through the inimical conduct of a weak and treacherous friend.*

I immediately complied with the president's request, considering the communication, in conformity with the tenor of his note, as *strictly confidential*, I had no motive to be unusually guarded or to weigh every expression with more than ordinary care.

The paper, containing nearly twenty pages, was hardly finished, when I immediatelay sent it to the president. I borrowed it from him some time afterwards when in prison, in order to take a copy, and then returned it.

The whole of it goes to the two points above mentioned, viz. to disprove treason, and to shew the expediency of war. It can give no idea to an unbiassed reader, unless one or two expressions, improperly used, and for which the allowance ought to be made, that the English is not my native language, are singled out, are considered disconnectedly with what precedes and follows, and construed in a hostile manner.

The president had given his word and honour, that this paper should not be used against myself, yet *on it* was predicated the pretended necessity of a pardon for my personal safety. The attorney for the district in open court, when offering me the patent of pardon, referred to it. Nay, when I indignantly refused that pardon, he reminded me of the *horrors of an ignominious fate*, in order if possible to change my determination! Is a paper not used against me, when (on account of its contents being misunderstood,) I am thus assailed with the *tender of a badge of infamy?* Is *life* in Mr. Jefferson's opinion *all*, and *character* and *reputation*, which alone can render it desirable, *nothing?* The great inquest of the nation after hearing a variety of testimony, and particularly that of gen. Wilkinson, *by an opinion nearly unanimous on my subject have absolved me from all guilt!* No indictment has been prefered against me, though they have indicted various gentlemen in different parts of the United States. Was it then becoming the first magistrate of the union, whom I had approached with some degree of confidence, who stood pledged not to use that confidence against myself, and with regard to whom neither my conduct nor my language have ever been unfriendly—was it becoming *him* in a measure to forestall the opinion of the grand jury and to stigmatise me as a pardoned criminal?

The paper was never to get out of the president's hands—but it is *now* in the hands of the attorney for the Virginia district. On the 23d of June, an occurrence of which the prints have taken no notice—the grand jury came into court. Their foreman stated that one of the witnesses had mentioned to him an important paper, written by another witness, which was in possession of Mr. Hay, the attorney, and of which they wished the delivery. Mr. Hay replied that this referred to my letter to the president which was in his possession, but that he did not consider himself warranted to give it to the grand jury. He also declared it to be his firm persuasion that the paper was written in my own hand writing; it has further appeared that he had occasioned gen. Wilkinson to read it. Through him he had brought what is falsely stated to be its contents insidiously before the grand jury. Gen. Wilkinson, when before that body and of course on his oath, did assert that he saw the paper in Mr. Hay's hands; that it was my hand writing and my signature!

This measure, however, of the attorney, has not proved injurious to col. Burr. The contents of my letter even communicated to the grand jury, through such a channel of corruption and impurity, have had no influence on their decision. It is well known that their indictment has arisen from a *misconstruction* of treason. From 20 to 30 unarmed men had assembled on Blannerhasset's island. They demeaned themselves peaceably but embarked in three boats and descended the river *towards* New-Orleans. They were, with others, to proceed *all the way thither* in case of *contingent* and *probable events*, in order to be equipped for a further expedition, but were to stop at the Washita, to effect a settlement, should those events not take place. The *fact* and the *false supposition* that New-Orleans, for the purpose mentioned, was to be occupied *by force*, and was to be held *by force*, until the party were ready for the enterprise, these are the grounds which, in their opinion have warranted the indictment. A close investigation of the law and of the facts before a petty jury, with the advantage of testimony from *both* sides, will, ere long, correct that opinion, will remove every doubt with regard to col. Burr's patriotism and views!

I have nothing to add except that, notwithstanding the ill treatment I have on this occasion received from the president of the United States, I should have foreborne making these observations, if I had not been forced to it by considerations of self defence. I am inclined to believe that Mr. Jefferson has not been actuated by any *ill will* towards me. His pardon was not *intended* to affect my character; he did not *mean* to forfeit his word of honor by transmitting my letter to him to Mr. Hay, but the injury I have sustained remains the *same*. The history of the pardon will have flown over Europe, and the impression of treachery to a friend—this more detestable, more odious crime than any infraction of the laws of the country, because essentially fraught with turpitude, will be blended with my name in the minds of many who will never see *this* letter. And if all this injury could be inflicted by Mr. Jefferson without *ill will* merely from want of consideration under the disturbing influence of passion and resentment against col. Burr, notwithstanding his mature age, and the dignity of his station—it will amount to a strong proof at least, that I, in my humble sphere, and with a more youthful imagination, may have become enamored with the beautiful prospect of the emancipating of an enslaved kingdom,—a project, which Mr. Jefferson himself approved of and connived at when planned, not by col. Burr, but by MIRANDA and that I may have engaged in it without meaning any harm to the United States, or to their president.

But not only have I been injured by Mr. Jefferson himself, his agents and confidents, from the secretary of state to his private secretary, and from him, still downwards to the attorney, who represents him in the prosecution in Richmond, have on more than one occasition manifested hostility, and have been guilty towards me of glaring infractions of every rule of propriety and decorum. The secretary of state has detained letters directed to me and has only given them up after I had accidentally discovered the fact, and when I urged him for their delivery. The private secretary has several times betrayed an unbecoming temper, and the attorney in particular, sheltering himself behind his privileges as counsel, and taking advantage of the peculiar delicacy of my situation at this moment, has treated me in open court with the most unprovoked, and therefore most abominable indecency. If this was mistaken zeal, arising from an extreme want of discernment and sound policy; if it was unauthorized by the President, and if it is therefore not to be attributed to him—it will strongly remind at least, that if unfortunately some wild heads, lately associated with col. Burr, should have blended their own incongruous, preposterous and apparently treasonable ideas, with his *honourable* views, their guilt ought not rashly to be transferred to their principal.

Even the papers in the interest of government propagate on my subject the most injurious falsehoods. Before the pardon came out, and before it was known, that the president of the United States, in transmitting my letter to him to Mr. Hay, had violated his word of honor, no invectives appeared against me. But since the measures of the pardon has proved abortive and ridiculous, and since the fact of his breach of his word of honor can no longer be denied—their tone is changed. As usual I am abused, not for the wrong I did, but for the wrong which has been committed upon me.—They insinuate among other things, that at Washington I had *obtained promises* from Mr. Jefferson, and had *agreed* with him for a pardon; that I refused it at Richmond, in order to have a pretext for withholding testimony, on the ground that it would criminate myself tho' it is well known that such promise, such agreement, never took place, and that before the grand jury, during an examination of upwards of two hours, I answered, *without a single exception*, every question that was asked me.—Mr. William Duane, moreover says, that I am indebted for my life to the benevolence of Mr. Jefferson.—Sixteen of the first characters of Virginia, after hearing evidence have decided there is *no ground* of accustation against me; but the editor of the Aurora, without having any evidence, decides that I am indebted for my life to Mr. Jefferson's benevolence!!!!!

When party spirit and passion go so far, it would be improper to remain silent, and should what I have said, in defence, operate to the prejudice of Mr. Jefferson, or wound his feelings, it is not my fault

ERICK BOLLMAN.

NEWBURYPORT, *July 17.*

We learn by the master of an eastern sloop, which arrived here on Monday, the following particulars, for their correctness we vouch—the eastern papers are silent on the subject.

That an English privateer of 15 guns, from St. Johns, had came into the jurisdiction, of the United States, at a place called Snug Cove, near Passamaquaddy, where lay a coasting vessel belonging to Harpswell, captain Merriman. An officer and men from the privateer came on board of capt. M. and in an insolent manner ordered him to call his people on deck (they being below, fearing the intention of the privateersmen) which capt. M. refused. The officer said he would be d——d if he did not have some of them—he then proceeded to open the hatches, at which instant the Americans below told him if he attempted to descend they would shoot him. Not regarding the caution, he was about to effect his purpose, when the men below, as good as their word, let drive, and shot three balls through him, when he fell instantaneously dead. How the affair terminated our informant does not know.

NEW-YORK, *July 21.*

Yesterday afternoon between the hours of 2 and 3, an immense concourse of people assembled on the battery, to witness *Mr. Fulton's* experiment in blowing up ships of war by machinery. The experiment was made on a brig of 200 tons, the first attempt failed, it was repeated again about 3 o'clock, the explosion took place, but not near enough to do any damage. The third experiment was made 10 minutes before 7, and took effect. To a spectator on the battery, the first object that was discernable was a volume of smoke, which rose from the middle of the vessel, the mainmast was thrown up, and in less than a minute she sunk to the bottom.

NORFOLK, *July 17.*

It was reported, for some days past, that parties from the Britith ships, were in the practice of landing near the Capes, for the purpose of procuring water, and drawing their seines on the beach. On Wednesday evening, the general detached a party of cavalry, under the command of captain Shepherd, to Cape-Henry, to ascertain the truth of these reports, and to act as occasion might require. This morning an express arrived to the general, and we understand, that small parties had been landed for the purposes above mentioned. Two of the ships remain in Lynhaven, and 2 have gone out. We do not presume to say what are the orders of capt. Shepherd, in case a landing is attempted, but we suppose that to carry the president's proclamation into effect, the officers and crews of those ships being forbid to have any communication with the shore, that capt. Shepherd will *prevent them* from landing.

BALTIMORE, *July 20.*

The ship Rising Sun, West, from Amsterdam, on the 17th inst. was boarded by the Britaish ship Bellona, the officer informed the captain that a midshipman and 5 men in attempting the day before to get something from shore, had been seized and detained by the people ashore. They expressed great sorrow at what happened.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 23.*

The ship Arthur, has arrived to the Eastward, from Canton. Left it the 26th March, at which time the differences between the Chinese and British remained unadjusted. Not a single chest of tea had been permitted to be sent down, when the Arthur sailed. In consequence of which the British vessels there would have to sail without cargoes. The Americans at Canton were highly respected.

By a gentleman who arrived on Tuesday from Bordeaux, we have been favored with papers from that place to the 28th May.—They appear to contain nothing interesting except a very minute and detailed account of the progress of the seige of Dantzick, from which the following is an abstract.

Under a Paris head of the 19th May, it appears that after several attacks, the French at last succeeded in taking the island formed by the Vistula and the canal, in the night of the 6th to the 7th May.

The French made that day 900 prisoners, three-fourths being Russians, 20 officers with 17 cannons. The enemy left 300 dead in the trenches, among whom is the Russian major, the commander of the island; the loss of the French was not great, 38 wounded, 9 killed, among whom is an officer, the captain of the 2d light infantry.

On the night of the 7th to the 8th May, attacked Hakelsburg, where the troops shewed a courage which rendered them masters of the galleries of the enemy, expelled them from the covered way of the half moon, and enabled the French to erect two important batteries.

PARIS, May 23.—Authentic letters announce that a French officer dispatched by Sebastini, and repairing to his majesty the emperor Napoleon, communicated, upon passing through Vienna, to his ex-general Andreossi, our ambassador at the court of Austria, the important news that the army of the Russian gen. Michelson had been invested by the Turkish army and completely routed. Intelligence was received by the same channel, that the Captain Pacha, who had passed the Dardenelles with 16 ships of the line, put to flight the Russian squadron stationed off Tenedos. These two events are neither less glorious for the Ottoman arms, nor less important for the fate of the Porte, than the expulsion of the English fleet from before Constantinople, and amply make up for the loss of Alexandria, so shamefully delivered to the English gen. Frazer.—The town of Thesalonica did not follow the example of Alexandria: upon the English presenting themselves before that place and summoning it to surrender and send away the French Consul, the Pacha answered them with cannon balls, and immediately took such measures as made them judge proper to seek their safety in flight.

AMSTERDAM, May 16.—A letter from Riga of the 22d April, new stile, gives the following particulars:

On the 15th inst. the ice broke in our river. The floating ice, occasioned by it, was more dangerous than it has ever been known since January 1744; nor was the city out of danger till yesterday. The water has inundated several places. Some dykes have been broken down, and all the bridges destroyed; a breach has also been made in the wall near the citadel. A number of houses have also been carried away or destroyed, so that the damage done is very great. Out of five English ships which arrived here before the breaking up of the ice, three were dashed to pieces by it, and cast on shore.

Letrers and papers of the 11th inst. from Paris, contain nothing particular except that the sword and insignia of Frederick the Great, together with the colours taken during the last campaign, will be deposited with great solemnity, on Sunday, the 17th inst. at the church of the invalids.

INTERESTING.

We have received the following interesting particulars from Mr. Miller, one of the seamen belonging to the schooner Juliet of this port:

Some time since the schr. Juliet, from hence to Laguira, off Bermuda was boarded by the British tender schr. Vesper, then in company with the Indian sloop of war. After breaking open the hatches, and plundering her, permitted her to proceed, not however without impressing one man (Mr. Miller) an American citizen, whose family resides in this city.

On Wednesday last the Vesper tender, went into the Cherapeake with dispatches from the Indian sloop of war now off Charleston, for the commodore on board the Bellona. The Bellona immediately got under way ordering the Vesper to follow her to Halifax. At 8 o'clock on that evening the tender lost sight of the Bellona, when seven impressed Americans, joined seventeen other impressed seamen, rose upon the officers and remainder of the crew, amounting to 23 in number, confined them in the hold, and took possession of the schr.

On Thursday they came in under Cape Henlopen, and brought to, with two musquet shot, a coasting schr. and then, taking on board the boat, two of the officers, they all reached the coasting schr. They kept possession of the officers until they were out of reach of the Vesper, and then suffered them to return. These 24 spirited men, reached New-castle yesterday

The *Me*lampus fuigate has left the Chesapeake and gone to Bermuda for water. The Triumph, and the Leopard, were the only British vessels there on Wednesday last.

It is said that the scurvy prevails to a considerable extent on board the British ships lately before Hampton. If so it is very probable that they will repair to Halifax, in order to land their men, which they will assuredly find it a very difficult thing to do in the U. States.

(Nat. Intel.

From the Washington Federalist July 18.

A few weeks since we stated some circumstances attending the late surrender of the Chesapeake, which went to attach blame to the conduct of commodore Barron. In our last, in the spirit of that candor which we hope ever to feel for any one who may be accused with dereliction of duty, we published the remarks of "A Frlend to Justice," which are intended to remove or at least to weaken the force of those imputations. At the same time that we received this communication, we had also handed us the copy of a letter from commodore Barron to his friend in the city of Washington, accompanied by a request that it might appear in our next number. This request was readily assented to; but before the day of publication arrived, the letter, for some particular reason, was withdrawn. As the friend of commodore Barron had the right either to publish the letter or not, and as he has chosen to omit its publication, we do not deem it proper to give a particular detail of its contents. It cannot however be wrong, and is perhaps our duty to state, that the commodore attributes the want of resistance on his part to the unprepared state of the ship, and the misconduct of some of his officers. He also accuses the government of injurious treatment in removing him from his command, before an enquiry was had into his conduct.

We do not presume to give an opinion on this question. There is but little hazarded in saying that the blame must attach somewhere; but on whom it may fall, we are yet without sufficient information to lead to a correct decision.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY August 4, 1807.

At a meeting of a respectable number of the Citizens of the Borough of Erie and its vicinity, at the Court-room, on Saturday evening the 18th of July, 1807, in pursuance of public notice, to take into consideration the conduct of Captain Humphries, of the British armed ship Leopard, in his attack of the United States frigate Chesapeake, off the coast of the United States.

Col. THOMAS FORSTER was appointed Chairman, and RUFUS S. REED, Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we view with abhorrence and detestation the conduct of Captain Humphries in his unprovoked and unwarrantable attack on the frigate Chesapeake off the coast of the United States; that his conduct was inhuman and cowardly, inasmuch as he approached the Chesapeake in the character of a friend, and attacked her when unprepared and unsuspicious of his hostile intention.

Resolved, That in our opinion such conduct calls loudly for the interference of our government to demand redress and compel reparation.

Resolved, That William Wallace, Judah Colt, John Kelso, Thomas Forster, and John Hay, Esquires, be a committee to draft an address to the President of the United States expressive of our sentiments as contained in the foregoing resolutions, to be submitted to a meeting to be held at this place on Tuesday evening next, and that our fellow citizens from the country be invited to attend said meeting.

At a meeting held at the Court-house in the Borough of Erie, on Tuesday the 21st day of July, A. D. 1807, in pursuance of the above resolution,

THOMAS FORSTER, Chairman, RUFUS S. REED, Secretary.

An address to the President of the United States, prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose on Saturday last, was read, and on motion was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the said address and the resolutions of this and the former meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, that they transmit to the President of the United States the said address, accompanied by a copy of the said resolutions, and that the resolutions be published in the newspapers printed in Pittsburgh, in the National Intelligencer, and Washington Federalist.

THOMAS FORSTER, Chairman.
RUFUS S. REED, Secretary.

AT a general meeting of the citizens of the Borough of Beaver and its vicinity, convened at the court house, on the 25th day of July, 1807, to take into consideration the daring violations of our national sovereignty, by the officers and crew of the British ship of war the Leopard, on the coasts, &c.

General ABNER LACOCK, was appointed *Chairman*, and
DAVID JOHNSON, Esquire, *Secretary*.

On motion, it was agreed that the chairman should nominate five citizens as a committee to draw up resolutions expressive of their sentiments and feelings at this momentous crisis—and William Clarke, George Holdship, Jonathan Coulter, Esquires, Samuel Laurence, and Thomas Evans, were accordingly appointed a committee for that purpose. The committee having withdrew a short time, returned and offered the following resolutions which were unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That by the late wanton, unprovoked and unexpected attack of his Britanic majesty's ship of war the Leopard, upon the United States frigate the Chesapeake, on the coast of Virginia, and within the jurisdiction of the United States, the honor and independence of our nation and government hath been insulted and outraged, with a degree of murderous atrocity and cowardly baseness, without a parallel in the annals of civilized nations.

Resolved, That with indignant horror and ineffable detestation, we contemplate the brutal and execrable conduct of those ruthless assassins in thus wantonly and shamefully violating the peace and dignity of our country and government, horribly exemplified in cruelly butchering our meritorious and innocent fellow citizens, in a state of amity and peace.

Resolved That if those crimes and outrages have not been committed by the express command and orders of the British government—yet we cannot help thinking them the vile result of secret connivance and tacit approbation.

Resolved, That at the risque of life, property, and all we hold dear, we mutually pledge ourselves to support our government in the adoption and execution of every measure calculated to obtain *complete satisfaction* for the dishonor offered to our national flag,—*full remuneration* for the wrongs and injuries done to us as a free and independent people and government,—and, *ample atonement* for the murder of our brave countrymen, basely assassinated by a vulgar and slavish marine rabble, urged on to the execrable deed by a set of commissioned ruffians, and evidently emboldened and rendered insolent by the very strange acquittal, impunity, and subsequent reappointment of the infamous Whitby to a higher grade of honor, authority and command in the British navy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, and that a copy of the proceedings and resolutions be transmitted to each of the printers in Pittsburgh, for publication, by the secretary.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman and secretary for their promptitude and zeal on this occasion.

A. LACOCK, *Chairman.*
Test. D. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*

We are informed by a gentleman of respectibility, just arrived from St. Louis, that it is generally believed at that place, that Lieut. Pike and the party under his command, have been killed by the Indians—several advices to induce this belief have been received, among others, one which mentions that some of the arms and implements belonging to the party, are now in possession of the Indians. The Panis Indians, say that the party was defeated by the Paudoueas, but it is strongly suspected that the Panis themselves were the perpetrators.

Other accounts which may be relied on, state that a large number of Spaniards, lately visited the river Platt, and fixed on a spot where to build a garrison on, a few miles above its junction with the Missouri—and that four hundred men are daily expected there for the purpose.

[*Vincennes, July* 11.

It is our painful task to announce the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. PHILIP DRUM, late of this borough. This distressing event took place on the 8th inst. on his passage round from the Havanna to Philadelphia, and within about one hundred leagues of the capes of Delaware. His illness was of but four days continuance, and was of the most dangerous kind—the yellow fever. He was, from the first, seized with the black vomit, which was so severe as to deprive him of his reason. His body was consigned to the deep. Mr. Drum has left a young and affectionate widow, and a large number of relatives, friends and acquaintances, to lament his loss, to whom his memory will long be endeared, by the recollection of his numerous and active virtues.

(Greensburgh Farmer's Register.

HORRED MURDER BY THE INDIANS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Augustine to his friend in Virginia.

"DEAR SIR,

"On the night of the 3d February last, arrived in this place in a deplorable condition, Mrs. Mary Jordan, who with her husband and six childen, were in Jan. last carried away captives by the Indians. Mrs. Jordan has furnished me with the following menalcholy account of the massacre of her husband and children, and of her own sufferings while with the savages.

"On the night of the 22d January, 1807, we were suddenly awakened from slumber by the hideous yells of savages, who before we could get our ourselves in a situation to oppose them, succeeded in forcing the doors of the house.—They were to the number of forty or fifty, frightfully painted, and armed with tomahawks and scalping knives. My husband met them at the door and in their own tougue asked them what they wanted—"*the scalps of your families!*"—was their answer. My husband intreated them to have compassion on me and his innocent children, but his intreaties availed nothing; we were dragged naked out of the house, and tied severally with cords. By order of one who appeared to be the chief, about 20 of the Indians took charge of us, who were ordered to conduct us with all possible dispatch to their settlement (about 200 miles distant) while the remainder were left to pillage and fire the house. We commenced our journey about midnight, through an uncultivated wilderness at the rate of nearly seven miles an hour. If either of us through fatigue slackened our pace, we were most inhumanly beat and threatened with instant death.

After a tedious travel of more than forty miles, the savages halted at a swamp—here for the first time from the time of our departure we were permitted to lie down—the Indians kindled a fire on which they broiled some bear's flesh, of which they allowed us but a small portion.

After they had refreshed themselves and extiguished their fire, we were again compelled to pursue our journey—We travelled until sunset, when the Indians again halted, and began to prepare a covering for themselves for the night. My poor children complained much of their feet being swollen, but I was not permitted to give them any relief, nor was their father allowed to discourse with them. As night approached we shook each other by the hand, expecting never again to witness the rising of the sun. Contrary to our expectations, however, we had a tolerable night's rest, and on the succeeding day, though naked and half starved, travelled with much more ease than on the preceding one. The Indians occasionally allowed us a little raw food sufficient only to keep us alive—we this day travelled according to the reckoning of the Indians, nearly 40 miles, and were about sun-set joined by the remaining savages who were left behind; they were loaded with the spoils of my husband's property, among other articles they found a keg of spirits of which they had drank plentifully—as they became intoxicated, they exercised the more cruelty towards us—they beat my poor children so unmercifully that they were unable to stand on their feet the ensuing morning—the Indians attributed their inability to wilfulness and again renewed their acts of barbarity, beating them with clubs, cutting and gashing them with their knives, and scorching their naked bodies with brands of fire.—Finding that their hellish plans had no other effect than to render the poor unhappy sufferers less enabled to travel, they came to the resolution to butcher them on the spot.

Six holes were dug in the earth of about five feet in depth, around each of which, some dried branches of trees were placed—my husband at this moment filled with horror at what he expected was about to take place, broke the rope with which he was bound, and attempted to escape from the hands of the unmerciful cannibals! he was however, closely pursued, soon overtaken and brought back—as he passed me he cast his eyes towards me and fainted—in this situation he was placed erect in one of the holes. The woods now resounded with the heart piercing cries of my poor children—'spare, O spare my father!' was their cry—'have mercy on my poor children!' was the cry of their father—it availed nothing—my dear children were all placed in a situation similar to to that of their father—the youngest (only 9 years old) broke from them and ran up to me, crying '*don't mammy, pray don't let them kill me!*"

Alas, O Heavens, what could I do? In vain did I beg of them to let me take my dear child's place! by force it was torn from me, in an hour when I could afford it no protection.

Having placed the poor unfortunate victims in the manner above described, they secured them in a standing position, by replacing the earth, which buried them nearly to their necks!

The inhuman wretches now began their hideous pow-wows, dancing to and fro around the victims of their torture, which they continued about half an hour, when they communicated fire to the fatal piles! Heaven only knows what were my feelings at this moment! As the flames increased the shrieks and dying groans of my poor family increased! thank heaven their sufferings were of short duration; in less than a quarter of an hour from the time the fire was first communicated, their cries ceased, they sank into the arms of their kind deliverer.

The callous hearted wretches having sufficiently feasted their eyes with the agonies of the unfortunate sufferers, retired to regale themselves with what liquor remained; they drank freely and soon became stupid and senseless; with one of their tomahawks I might with ease have dispatched them all, but my only desire was to flee from them as quick as possible.—I succeeded with difficulty in liberating myself by cutting the cord with which I was bound, on which I bent my course for this place. A piece of bear's flesh I fortunately found in one of the Indian's packs, served me for food. I travelled only nights, in the day time concealing myself in thick swamps, or hollow trees.—A party of Indians passed within a few rods of the place of my concealment the second day after my departure, but did not discover me; they were undoubtedly of the same party from whom I had escaped, in pursuit of me. Two days after I was met by an Indian of the Shawnese nation; he proved friendly, and conducted me to a white settlemen; without his assistance I must have again fallen into the hands of my savage foes.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

HAS FOR SALE,
At the corner of Front and Market Streets,
PITTSBURGH,

GUN POWDER of the first quality, in casks
Castings, pig-lead and patent shot
Salt and salt petre by the barrel
James River and Kentucky tobacco
Young hyson tea of the first quality
Loaf, Muscovado and country sugar
Silver-mounted swords
Epaulets and plated castors
Irish linens and German sheetings
India muslins and long nankeens, 1st chop
China mantle ornaments and China plates
Also 100 M. first quality joint shingles, which I will sell low for cash, or on a short credit.
August 3, 1807.

Was found in the river Ohio, about the 15th July, inst. a pair of Saddle Bags, a variety of cloathing, and a letter. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and receive the articles.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.
Pittsburgh, July 31, 1807.

To Enterprizing Capitalists.

A person possessed of Three Thousand Dollars, wishes to meet with a partner who can advance, by instalments, in the course of twelve months, from 2 to 3,000 dollars. It is intended for it to be employed in a very respectable and lucrative branch of business, and capable of being extended so as to employ more than twenty times that amount in capital. The advertiser will take the trouble of conducting the business upon himself, and is very certain the profits will not be less than 75 per cent. per annum, and so confident is he of success, that he will insure the sum advanced from all risque and hazard (and give undeniable security for the same) to any person desirous of such an undertaking. As this advertisement offers advantages not often to be met with, none but persons who would be disposed to extend the business, and whose character stands fair for integrity and honor, will be attended to. Letters, post paid, left with the printer of this paper, addressed to W. S. [illegible] will meet due attention.

P. T. O.

August 3, 1807.

FOR SALE.

SIX hundred and seventy-six acres of Land, in one body—about three hundred acres rich bottom—on Turtle creek, Allegheny county, known by the name of "*Dirty Camp*," formerly the estate of George M'Dowel, deceased.

It will be divided into two or three farms, to suit purchasers.

One half of the purchase money to be paid on entering into the contract, and the balance in one year. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS,

Who will sell on liberal terms, several valuable patented tracts of land, in *Allegheny County*, on waters of Deer and Bull creeks—in *Butler County*, on waters of Buffaloe, Connequenessing and Muddy creeks—in *Crawford County*, in vicinity of Meadville—and in *Mercer County*, nigh to the town of Mercer.

Pittsburg, *August* 3, 1807.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he continues to carry on the

Tayloring Business

at his old stand in Market Street between Front and Second Streets, and assures those who may please to employ him that their work shall be finished in the best mechanical and fashionable manner.

JOHN BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, as he intends visiting Philadelphia at that time, and all persons having demands against him will present their accounts for settlement by that time.

☞ Three or Four good Journeymen wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Robinson & Stewart*, and to the subscriber, longer than six months, are requested to discharge their respective accounts before the first day of September next, as all accounts and notes remaining unpaid after that time will be put into proper hands for recovery, without respect to persons.

GEORGE ROBINSON.
Pittsburgh, July 27, 1807.

N. B. A new *Keel Boat* for sale—apply as above.

TAKE NOTICE,

The subscriber, intending to leave town in a very short time, requests those to whom he may be indebted to bring their accounts so as he may discharge the same, and those indebted to him are once more solicited to make payment as soon as possible. He offers to lease, until April, 1808, the house he now occupies, next door to George M'Gunnegle, blacksmith, back of the Court-House.

ST LEGER D'HAPPART.
Pittsburgh, 27th July, 1807.

Whereas my wife Eleanor Flatcher has left my bed and board without the slightest provocation, I am compelled to forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting from and after this date.

JOSEPH FLATCHER.
July 30, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Ephraim Jones, deceased, are requested to come forward and pay off their respective dues in one month from this date, to *Thomas Jones* or *James Jones*, two of the executors; and all persons having demands against the estate aforesaid, are requested to exhibit them properly attested for settlement.

Presley Nevill,
A. Kirkpatrick,
Thomas Jones,
James Jones, } Executors.

August 3, 1807.

By yesterday's Mail.

NORFOLK, *July* 18.

SOME RETALIATION.—Last evening an express arrived at head-quarters to the commander, gen. Mathews, from capt. Shepherd, of the troop of cavalry stationed near the Cape. The intelligence the express brought is of great importance—it announces the first act of retaliation for the outrages of the British squadron.

The substance of the intelligence, as far as we are informed, and our information may be relied on, is, that a boat with five men, viz. two midshipmen and three sailors, was seen to land on Thursday evening, on the east side of the inlet; the people came on shore, and were fired at by a detachment of militia under the command of a lieutenant from Kempsville. They retreated and took refuge in the woods—information being given to captain Shepherd, of the place to which they retired, it was immediately surrounded.

In the morning they were discovered, and surrendered themselves prisoners without resistance.—The boat and the arms on board of her were taken possession of; and the men are now prisoners at Mr. Lemuel Cormick's waiting the orders of the general.

About an hour before the above account arrived another detachment of cavalry, under the command of capt. Taylor, set off for Cape Henry.

NEW-YORK, *July* 25.

The pilot boat schr. Bald Eagle, has lately been chartered and sent off with all possible dispatch by J. Beckman, navy agent of this city, under command of Capt. Hull, brother of Capt. Hull of the navy, with sealed orders.—It is said she is bound to Gibraltar, to call home the American squadron from the Mediterranean.

BALTIMORE, *July* 25.

Arrived, brig American, Hoaster, 46 days from Malta. Captain H. informed, that the British cruisers in the Mediterranean captured every vessel they fell in with.

Capt. H. also informs that about a fortnight before he left Malta, accounts were received of the English having been defeated at some village in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, in Egypt, with the loss of 1500 killed and wounded. That while at Malta two of the bodies of their generals killed in this action were bro't there. It was reported that the British admiral Louis was dead.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 24.

[*From the National Intelligencer, July* 22.]

SPANISH AGGRESSIONS.

Extract of a letter, dated Fort Stoddart, June 30.

"The Dons of the town of Mobile are as troublesome as ever. A short time since there was taken from New-Orleans for Fort Stoddart, a considerable quantity of military stores, consisting of two hundred muskets, bayonets, and cartridge boxes, a quantity of musket ball, cartridges, cannon and musket powder, lead, &c. which the commandant at Mobile would not permit to pass, but had them landed and stored until he should receive further instructions from the governor-general of the Floridas. The day after the commandant sent off an officer with dispatches to the governor-general who was at New-Orleans—in reply to which the governor wrote to him as follows:—"By your official letter of the 27th May last, I am informed of the mode adopted by you to deposit the military stores destined for Fort Stoddart, in the schooner Ann—in conformity with the note accompanying—which you will accordingly cause to remain deposited, until the business shall be arranged with the American government, which is what occurs to me in answer to your said official letter." The commandant at Mobile immediately communicated a copy of this letter to the American lieut. commandant, advising that he copied the same for his information in case he should think proper to lay the answer before his government."

Letters from Washington announce the arrival of Commodore Shaw in the United States ketch Vesuvius, from New-Orleans. Spoke at sea the British ship Leopard, who informed Com. Shaw of the occurrence in the Chesapeake, and expressed his regret on the occasion.

Commodore Barron, we understand, is confined at Little York, by the wound in his leg, which has become very painful.

The United schr. Revenge, Lieut. Read, with dispatches, sailed from Baltimore on Wednesday last, for England.

Admiral Berkeley was fitting out the frigate La Ville de Milan at Halifax, and intended to go in her to the Chesapeake.

We are informed upon good authority that the secretary of the war department has, by express, been ordered back to Washington from New-York, and that he has passed thro' this city on his way to the seat of government.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the* Copper and Tin Manufactures. *in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.*

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; Likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

NEW PATENT STILLS,

On a Cheap and Easy plan,

The greater part of which are composed of Wood, on which account they will come much lower than Copper Stills, and are calculated to single five times a day, with much less fuel and trouble than common stills, as one fire boils both stills.

THE subscribers having purchased the the Right of *Allegheny*, *Beaver*, and *Butler* Counties, inform the public that they have now a set of said stills in operation on the farm of Mr. William Davis, 3 miles below Pittsburgh, where persons wanting to purchase may see them, and convince themselves of their utility;—and as they cannot be long in operation this season, those wanting to purchase will do well to apply early, to

ALEXANDER M'NICKLE, *Pittsburgh*,
HUGH DAVIS, 3 *miles below ditto*,
JAMES SAMPLE, *Beaver County*.

May 11, 1807.

N. B. A generous allowance will be given to persons purchasing for one or more Townships.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen about the 20th of May last, from the subscriber living in Coolspring township, Mercer county, a Black HORSE, 5 years old, nearly 15 hands high, has a small white spot on his nose, and a knob or lump on his back bone under the hind part of the saddle.—Any information relative to the Horse will be thankfully received, or the above reward together with reasonable charges will be given to whoever shall bring him back. JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

July 3, 1807.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 11th inst. an apprentice to the Copper and Tin business, named HENRY FOX, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, a fair complexion. down look, and has an impediment in his speech—had on and took with him, a brown coattee, velvet and corded nankeen pantaloons, two shirts, shoes, hat, &c.—It is supposed he has gone down the river. Whoever takes up said apprentice and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

N. B. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him at their peril.

MANSFIELD BANTON.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of upwards of five hundred acres, on which there is a good mill seat. This land lays about half a mile above Franklin, in Venango county, on the opposite side of French creek. It may be disposed of altogether, or be divided as may best suit. For particulars, enquiry may be made of *William Moore*, Esq Franklin; *Isaac Gregg*, Pittsburg; or JOHN ANDREWS, *Broken-Straw*.

June 23, 1807. 7t.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

PHILIP MOWRY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and that he carries on all manner of

Blacksmith Work,

in the *Stone Building* at the south corner of the Diamond, where those who please to call may be supplied with the best work on the shortest notice, and upon the best terms; and from his attention to business he hopes to receive encouragement from a generous public.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

☞ Merchants ascending or descending the rivers may be supplied with the best warranted Axes, Hoes, or any other kind of work, on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the above business. None need apply but Lads of good character.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I return you my sincere thanks for your repeated suffrages, and being again encouraged by a number of my friends, I take the liberty of soliciting your votes and interest for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election. Should you continue to think me worthy of the favour, it will be gratefully acknowledged by your friend and humble servant,

THOMAS JONES.

May 14, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, in Pittsburgh.

August 25, 1806. tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

Joseph Harbeson,

Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburgh,

HAS FOR SALE,

A few very heavy STILLS,

For which he will take Whiskey in payment.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.

FOR SALE,

THOSE Iron Works, with about 3000 acres of Land adjoining on Jacobs Creek, generally known by the name of the ALLIANCE IRON WORKS, and also the stock on hand, &c. on liberal terms and accommodating credit. The premises will be shewn by *Mr. Stinchcomb*, who resides at them, and applications to purchase received by the subscriber.

If not sold at private sale before the first day of July next, they will on that day be exposed to *Public Sale* on the premises. A complete title will be given to the purchaser. Apply to SAMUEL HUGHES JUN.

Hagerstown (Maryland,) *March* 23, 1807. } 3m.

GENEVA GLASS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the publick generally that he has on hand a large assortment of

Geneva Glass,

consisting of the following articles, to wit:

10 by 12, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, Window Glass
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bottles
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint jars,
Pitchers assorted
Quart, pint, half pint and gill tumblers,
Quart, pint, half pint and gill decanters
Goblets, cream jugs, quart and pint mugs and Bowls

All of which he will sell at the lowest Geneva prices, for cash or approved paper.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

I WILL sell a TAN YARD in complete order, having a Bark Mill, Currying Shop, and abundance of water at all seasons in the yard, Pools and Vats have been sunk, and all the buildings erected within the last eighteen months, the Dwelling House, is a Frame, two story high, extending 25 feet in front and 32 feet deep, with Cellars under the whole, in the house are four fire places. All the buildings and Vats, are inclosed by a new pale fence—This property is situate in the main street of St. CLAIRS VILLE, the County town of Bellmont County, State of Ohio. Through this town the Great National Road from the City of Washington, to the Seats of Government of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the several Territories passes. This property is worthy the attention of any Tanner and Currier, desirious to establish himself in a rich and populus county and in a public situation.—Terms of Sale may be made known by applying to JOHN PATTERSON, Esq. St. Clairs Ville, or to the owner at Washington, Pennsylvania. *JOHN SIMONSON.*

FOR SALE—Also several quarter and half sections of Land in the counties of Jefferson and Bellmont, State of Ohio—I will dispose of a number of Tracts of donation lands in the counties of Beaver, Mercer, and Crawford, or give improving leases to those desirous of settling as tenants—Some of these Lands are already settled and improved—Also a Farm in the the county of Washington, which I will sell or lease. *JOHN SIMONSON.*

February 12, 1807. tf.

Land for Sale.

ABOUT 170 acres, on which there are 60 acres cleared and under good fence, whereon Archibald Hamilton lived, in the forks of Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, about eight miles from Pittsburgh—it joins 'Squire Alexander's, and is of the first quality.

A Tract of Land on the Nine-mile Run, about six miles from Pittsburgh, in the forks of the same rivers, on which Abdiel M'Clure formerly lived (and now William Pollock lives) including the mill—an excellent tract of land.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

☞ Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers will meet with good encouragement.—Apply as above.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.